UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
EXTENSION
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

putting FLORIDA FIRST

PEANUT PRODUCTION MEETING

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2002

12:00 NOON

JAY COMMUNITY CENTER

12:00 - 12:30	Industry Sponsored Lunch
12:30 - 12:50	Variety Trials and Weed Control
12:50 - 1:30	Disease Control $ Spent vs. $ Return
1:30 - 1:50	Economic Analysis
1:50 - 2:30	2002 Program Update

PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

John Atkins, Santa Rosa County Extension Agent
University of Florida, IFAS

Tom Kucharek, Extension Plant Pathologist
University of Florida, IFAS

Steve Brown, Gulf Coast Farm Analysis Association
Auburn University

Travis Kelley, CED
USDA, Farm Service Agency

YOU ARE INVITED

COTTON PRODUCTION SEMINAR

Thursday
February 21, 2002
Jay Community Center Auditorium

9:00 AM	**- Registration, CEU Sign Up**
9:15 AM	**- Marketing Opportunities**
	Tim Hewitt, Extension Economist, - NFREC, Marianna
9:45 AM	**- Production Practices/ Varieties/Weed Management**
	Dr. David Wright, Extension Agronomist - NFREC, Quincy
10:25 AM	**- Insect Management**
	Dr. Richard Sprenkel, Extension IPM Specialist – NFREC, Quincy
10:55 AM	**- Disease Management**
	Dr. Bob Kemerait, Extension Pathologist - Univ.of Georgia, Tifton
11:40 AM	- **FSA and NRCS Updates**
	Travis Kelley, County Executive Director
	Steve Duncan, District Conservationist
11:50 AM	**- Industry Updates**
NOON	**- Lunch***
	Industry Sponsored
1:00 PM	**- Temik Review Meeting** (agenda on back)

Two and one-half (2.5) CEUs will be available for the categories of Private Applicator, Ag Row Crop or Demo/Research. (Temik Meeting: 1.0 CEUs will be available for Private or Ag Crop).

* ***For meal reservations call 675-3107 or 623-3868 by February 20, 4:30 p.m.***

TEMIK REVIEW MEETING

Thursday
February 21, 2002
Jay Community Center Auditorium

TO REVIEW THE TEMIK RULE AND LABEL - FOR PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE ALDICARB RULE.

1:00 PM **- Florida Aldicarb Rule and Rule Changes**

- New electronic Filing Process for Notice of Intent to Apply Aldicarb

- Temik Label Review

Jeff Brehmer, Aventis Crop Science
Elizabeth Braxton, Environmental Administrator, Pesticide Certification Office, FDACS

2:00 PM **Adjourn**

One (1.0) CEUs will be available for the categories of Private Applicator or Ag Row Crop.

FEBRUARY 2002

DATES TO REMEMBER

PEANUT PRODUCTION MEETING……..TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2002
JAY COMMUNITY CENTER 12:00 NOON

COTTON PRODUCTION SEMINAR……THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2002
JAY COMMUNITY CENTER 9:00 AM - 1:00PM

TEMIK REVIEW MEETING…….THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2002
JAY COMMUNITY CENTER 1:00 PM - 2:00PM

ESCAMBIA COUNTY CROPS MEETING……THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2002
RURITAN BUILDING, WALNUT HILL. CONTACT MAX GRIGGS AT 475-5230 FOR MORE INFORMATION.

2002 SOUTHEAST ALABAMA COTTON EXPO……..THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2002
FAIRHOPE CIVIC CENTER 9:00AM

APPLYING COMPUTERS TO FARM FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT……
PJC MILTON CAMPUS, BLDG.4900 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 2002

IN THIS ISSUE

CHECK IT OUT

For your information our newsletters are on line at:
http://www.co.santa-rosa.fl.us./santa_rosa/extension/

PESTICIDE LICENSED FEES GOING UP

FDACS has proposed rule changes affecting fees for private, public and commercial applicators in the Florida Administrative Weekly. The fee increases would increase private and public license fees for a 4-year license from $35 to $60 and a commercial license from $90 to $160. It is proposed to make the Aerial category a primary category rather than a secondary category. This means, if approved, aerial applicators would only have to take the Core exam and the Aerial exam to obtain certification and licensure in Chapter 487. No additional categories would be needed. After January 1, 2005 it is proposed applicators would need 4 core CEUs no matter how many categories they have. They would also have to earn the number of CEUs category specific CEUs required for each category.

NATIONAL PESTICIDE INFORMATION CENTER 1-800-858-7378

The National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) is a toll-free telephone and internet service that provides objective, science-based information about a wide variety of pesticide-related subjects. NPIC answers over 20,000 questions a year on numerous pesticide topics, including products and active ingredients, recognition and management of pesticide poisoning, toxicology and environmental chemistry. NPIC also provides referrals for laboratory analyses, investigation of pesticide incidents, emergency treatment information, safety information, health and environmental effects, and cleanup and disposal procedures. The service is sponsored cooperatively by Oregon State University and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. NPIC's home page is located at http://npic.orst.edu. E-mail requests to npic@ace.orst.edu.

COTTON'S JOURNEY WEB SITE

A new web site makes it easier than ever for educators to access the ABC's of cotton. The Cotton's Journey Web site provides resources educators need for teaching about cotton. Many of the products on the site came from a network of educators across the Cotton Belt. For more information on lesson plans, products or banners, go to http://www.cottonsjourney.com or contact developer Janette Yribarren at admin@cottonsjourney.com or (800) 698-1988. Additional resources are available from the National Cotton Council at http://www.cotton.org .

RESULTS OF 2001 COTTON VARIETY TRIALS

Tables 1 –2 show the cotton yields and lint characteristics of the early season variety trials conducted last year at the NFREC in Quincy. The trials were planted strip-till on April 24 and picker harvested on December 3-4. Tables 3-4 show results from Tifton, Georgia. Table 5 shows our county demonstration plot results on the Mickey Diamond Farm.

Table 1. Early Season Cotton Variety Trial, Quincy FL

	Brand	Variety	Lint	Seed cotton	Lint cotton
			%	yield (lb/A)	yield (lb/A)
14	Delta and Pine Land	DPLX 99 X35	43.18	3950	1706
15	Delta and Pine Land	DPLX 00 S04	39.55	3855	1527
16	Aventis Crop Science	FM 958	41.46	3670	1524
1	Delta and Pine Land	Sure-Grow 747	39.50	3729	1473
6	Delta and Pine Land	Sure-Grow 501 BG/RR	38.48	3736	1438
13	Delta and Pine Land	DPLX 99 M03	41.58	3426	1422
9	Delta and Pine Land	DP 491	39.86	3424	1364
4	Delta and Pine Land	DP 451 BG/RR	37.25	3571	1330
12	Delta and Pine Land	DP 425 RR	38.25	3426	1311
7	Delta and Pine Land	Sure-Grow 105	37.60	3435	1291
10	Delta and Pine Land	DP 428 B	38.25	3369	1288
8	Delta and Pine Land	Sure-Grow 521 R	39.05	3278	1279
5	Delta and Pine Land	DP 215 BG/RR	38.08	3324	1265
2	Delta and Pine Land	DP 20 B	36.71	3392	1244
11	Delta and Pine Land	Sure-Grow 125 BG/RR	37.58	3307	1243
3	Delta and Pine Land	DP 436 RR	35.90	2987	1072
	AVERAGE		38.89	3492	1361
	LSD(0.05)		1.37	483	197

Table 2. Mid and Full Season Cotton Variety Trial, Quincy, FL.

Brand	Variety	Emergence	Lint	Seed cotton yield	Lint cotton yield
		%	%	lb/A	lb/A
Delta and Pine Land	DP 555 BG/RR	73.6	39.6	4141	1641
Delta and Pine Land	Delta PEARL	79.3	37.6	3540	1339
Aventis Crop Science	FM 966	80.6	38.6	3325	1286
California Planting Cotton Seed Dist.	M 651	78.2	36.4	3335	1218
Delta and Pine Land	SureGrow 821	69.3	37.1	3273	1213
Delta and Pine Land	DP 5690 RR	70.2	38.9	3123	1208
Delta and Pine Land	DP 655 BG/RR	66.4	36.9	3213	1190
California Planting Cotton Seed Dist.	M 623	79.7	36.7	3209	1179
Delta and Pine Land	Nu COTN 33B	69.3	35.5	3257	1160
Delta and Pine Land	DP 491	71.9	38.1	2969	1133
California Planting Cotton Seed Dist.	M 611	77.5	36.7	3082	1130
Delta and Pine Land	Nu COTN 35 B	80.9	36.1	3102	1120
Delta and Pine Land	DP 458 BG/RR	82.3	36.3	3071	1119
Delta and Pine Land	PM 1560 BG/RR	72.9	37.0	3021	1119
Delta and Pine Land	DP 448 B	65.9	36.2	3056	1105
Aventis Crop Science	FM 989	80.5	36.9	2901	1075
Delta and Pine Land	DP 565	71.6	36.9	2834	1042
Delta and Pine Land	DP 5415	50.9	35.2	2951	1038
Delta and Pine Land	DP 5415 RR	83.4	35.9	2861	1038
California Planting Cotton Seed Dist.	M 658	74.5	35.7	2865	1022
Delta and Pine Land	Deltapine Acala 90	69.9	36.0	2644	960
Delta and Pine Land	DP 5690	69.5	36.3	2570	936
AVERAGE		73.5	36.8	3107	1149
LSD(0.05)		7.47	NS	700	274

Table 3. 2001 UGA Cotton Variety Results

Tifton, Georgia

Dryland Early Maturing Varieties						
CULTIVAR	**LINT %**	**LINT YIELD Lb/ac**	**UHM In**	**UI %**	**STR g/tex**	**MIC**
8839_3_10_2	39	1694**X**	1.16	84.5	30.4	5
OA-87	43.1	1661**X**	1.11	84.8	30	5.2
FM958	42.8	1627**X**	1.16	85.2	32.6	5.1
SG501BR	40.3	1619**X**	1.09	84.1	31.7	5.2
BXN47	42.6	1602**X**	1.09	84.5	30.2	5
DP491	41.7	1580**X**	1.23	85.6	33.8	4.6
PSC355	40.7	1575**X**	1.13	84.8	30.9	5.1
8806_3_2_35	43.1	1544**X**	1.09	84.4	30.6	5.1
SG105	39.7	1492**X**	1.12	84.9	31	5.1
FM966	42.2	1486**X**	1.14	84.2	35.2	4.9
SG125BR	37.2	1457**X**	1.11	84	29.2	4.7
ST4892BR	41.8	1431**X**	1.07	84.3	30.8	5.5
8806_3_2_2_1	43.2	1406**X**	1.11	85.3	31.2	5.1
8806_3_2_19	40.5	1380	1.11	84.6	31.9	5
ST4691B	40.7	1370	1.13	84.3	30.7	5
PM1560BG	41.2	1345	1.11	84.3	31.6	5
DP51	39.4	1344	1.11	84.6	28.3	5
OA-85	43.2	1341	1.12	84.5	30	5
DP20B	38.4	1289	1.13	84.8	29.2	4.9
SG215BR	38.6	1259	1.08	83.9	28.1	4.9
SG521R	42	1259	1.07	84.3	29.2	4.9
DP436RR	37.7	1258	1.1	84.5	28.9	5
AP1500RR	40.1	1241	1.1	83.6	31.6	4.8
ST4793R	41.2	1236	1.09	85.1	32	5.3
DP425RR	37.1	1211	1.13	85.1	29.2	4.8
DP428B	38.8	1177	1.06	84.5	28.5	5.1
SG747	40	1176	1.12	85	28.5	5.1
DP422BR	38.3	1080	1.07	84.3	28.7	4.9
DP451BR	37.3	1080	1.1	84.3	29.7	4.8
LSD0.10	**1.8**	**302**	**0.06**	**NS**	**1.8**	**0.3**
CV %	2.6	18.5	3	1	3.5	3.8

FM – Fiber Max
SG – Surego (DP)
DP – Delta Pine
ST – Stoneville
PM – Paymaster (DP)
AP – Agripro
PHY – Phytogen
PSC – Phytogen

X = HIGHEST YIELDERS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT

Planted: May 25, 2001
Harvested: November 09, 2001

Trials conducted by Larry Thompson, Grant Henderson, and Lloyd May

Table 4.

Dryland Late Maturing Varieties						
CULTIVAR	**LINT %**	**LINT YIELD lb/ac**	**UHM In**	**UI %**	**STR g/tex**	**MIC**
GC377	39.8	1652	1.16	85.1	30.9	4.9
STX9905	40	1588	1.17	85	32.7	4.6
ST4892BR	41.2	1570	1.11	84.6	30.7	5
GA97-5	39.2	1547	1.14	84.3	32.9	4.9
DP448B	38.3	1546	1.15	85	29.8	4.4
DELTAPEARL	39.5	1427	1.23	85.5	31.1	4.8
ST580	39.7	1407	1.12	84.3	29.9	5.2
DP491	39.9	1382	1.27	86.3	33.6	4.3
FM989	39	1371	1.2	85.7	33.5	4.3
GA96-54	34.8	1367	1.18	85.5	32.5	4.7
DP655BR	38.9	1363	1.11	83.7	32.3	4.9
DP5690RR	37.9	1362	1.17	85	34.2	4.6
AP4600RR	38.9	1340	1.08	83.9	28.9	4.9
GC271	37.3	1335	1.18	85.7	33.6	4.9
NUCOTN33B	37.3	1334	1.17	85.2	31.2	4.6
NUCOTN35B	38.2	1332	1.14	84.7	33	5
DP5415RR	39	1322	1.11	84.6	30.6	5
PSCGA161	40.2	1310	1.15	84.6	32.3	4.9
GA96-211	34.9	1309	1.22	85.7	31.9	4.2
GA96-199	36.7	1287	1.13	84.1	34.3	5
DP5690	38.8	1285	1.12	84.4	32	4.8
SG821	38.2	1251	1.11	84.9	29.9	4.8
STX7G101	37.8	1243	1.11	84.5	30.9	5.1
DP565	39.5	1210	1.18	85.3	31.8	4.9
PHY72ACALA	38.1	1209	1.16	85	34.5	4.6
DP5415	39.3	1188	1.17	85.6	30.5	4.8
DP51	37.7	1183	1.14	84.6	29.3	4.8
GA97-8	37.3	1175	1.13	84.4	33.8	5.1
PSCHS12	35.6	1137	1.17	84.3	33.4	4.8
DP90	37.1	1134	1.15	84.8	34.2	4.7
DP458BR	36.5	1130	1.16	85.6	32.2	4.9
PM1560BR	38.1	1111	1.15	84.3	30.8	4.5
LSD 0.10	**2.1**	**NS**	**0.06**	**NS**	**1.7**	**0.3**
CV %	3.3	23.3	2.8	1.2	3.1	3.7

X = HIGHEST YIELDERS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT

Planted: May 25, 2001
Harvested: November 09, 2001

Trials conducted by Larry Thompson, Grant Henderson, and Lloyd May

IDENTIFYING AND AVOAIDING HIGH-RISK SITUATIONS 2001 Version

When tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) infects a host plant, it can cause a disease that severely weakens or kills that plant. This particular virus is capable of infecting an unusually large number of plant species, including several that are important cultivated crops. In recent years, peanut, tobacco, tomato and pepper crops have been seriously damaged by TSWV. The only known method of TSWV transmission is via certain species of thrips which have previously acquired the virus by feeding on infected plants. The factors leading to the rapid spread of this disease are very complicated, and no single treatment or cultural practice has been found to be a consistently effective control measure. However, research continues to identify factors that influence the severity of TSWV in individual peanut fields.

Factors Affecting the Severity of TSWV on Peanut

Measuring TSWV Risk

Many factors combine to influence the risk of losses to TSWV in a peanut crop. Some factors are more important than others, but no single factor can be used as a reliable TSWV control measure. However, research data and on-farm observations indicate that when combinations of several factors are considered, an individual field's risk of losses due to TSWV can be estimated. There is no way to predict with total accuracy how much TSWV will occur in a given situation or how the disease will affect yield, but by identifying high risk situations growers can avoid those cultural practices that are conducive to major yield losses. The University of Georgia Tomato Spotted Wilt Index for Peanuts was developed as a tool for evaluation of risk associated with individual peanut production situations. When high risk situations are identified, growers should consider making modifications to their production plan (ie. variety, planting date, seeding rate, etc.) to reduce their level of risk. **Using preventative measures to reduce risk of TSWV losses is the only way to control this disease. After the crop is planted, there are no known control measures.**

This index combines what is known about individual risk factors into a comprehensive, but simple, evaluation of TSWV risk for a given field. It assigns a relative importance to each factor so that an overall level of risk can be estimated. The first version of the index was developed in 1996 and was based on available research data. Small plot studies and on-farm observations have been used to evaluate the index performance each year since the release of the first version. In research plots where multiple TSWV management practices were used, as little 5% of the total row feet were severely affected by TSWV compared to over 60% in high-risk situations. Yield differences were over 2000 lbs. per acre in some cases. Results of these and other validation studies, have been used to make modifications in the 2001 version of the index. Future changes are expected as we learn more about TSWV.

Keep in mind that the risk levels assigned by this index are relative. In other words, if this index predicts a low level of risk, we would expect that field to be **less likely** to suffer major losses due to TSWV than a field that is rated with a high level of risk. A low risk does **not** imply that a field is immune from any TSWV losses. Losses due to TSWV vary

from year to year. In a year when incidence is high statewide, even fields with a low risk level may experience significant losses.

The University of Georgia Tomato Spotted Wilt Index for Peanuts

For each of the following factors that can influence the incidence of tomato spotted wilt, identify which option best describes the situation for an individual peanut field. An option must be selected for each risk factor. Add the index numbers associated with each choice to obtain an overall risk index value. Compare that number to the risk scale provided and identify the projected level of risk.

For an on-line version of the Tomato Spotted Wilt Index, go to http://www.griffin.peachnet.edu/caes/peanuts/pnuttsw.htm simply "click" on the circle beside the numerical value in the "Risk Index Points" column by the item that applies to your situation for cultivar, planting date, population, insecticide, row-pattern and tillage. After all items have been selected, click on "SUBMIT" below the final category. Your risk index value and classification of low, moderate or high risk will be automatically calculated.

FACTOR 1: PEANUT VARIETY*

Category	Variety	Risk Index Points
Susceptible	• Florunner • SunOleic 97R • Flavorunner 458	◉ 50
Intermediate	• Andru 93 • NC-V11	○ 35
Moderately Resistant I	• Georgia Green • Southern Runner • FL MDR98 • Virugard • Gregory	○ 20
Moderately Resistant II	• C-99R	○ 15
	• Other	○ 50

*Adequate research data is not available for all varieties. Testing is underway to assign index values to other currently available varieties, as well as experimental breeding lines.

FACTOR 2: PLANTING DATE*

Category	Planting Date	Risk Index Points
Planting Date	• Prior to April 11	◉ 25
	• April 11-20	○ 20
	• April 21-30	○ 15
	• May1-20	○ 05
	• May 21-31	○ 10
	• After May 31	○ 20

*In those years when the normal date of planting for the first peanuts in your area is delayed due to inclement weather, these date ranges should be moved back an equal amount. In most years, these date ranges will also vary slightly with latitude. In Georgia dates can be shifted five days earlier in the extreme southern counties and 5 days later in the extreme northern counties.

FACTOR 3: PLANT POPULATION
(final stand not seeding rate)

Category	Plant Population	Risk Index Points
Plant Population	• Less than 2 plants per foot	◉ 25
	• 2 to 4 plants per foot	○ 10
	• More than 4 plants per foot	○ 05

*Only plant during conditions conducive to rapid, uniform emergence. Less than optimum conditions at planting can result in poor stands, or delayed, staggered emergence, both of which can contribute to increased spotted wilt. Note: a twin row is considered to be one row for purposes of determining number of plants per foot of row.

FACTOR 4: AT-PLANT INSECTICIDES*

Category	At Plant Insecticide	Risk Index Points
Insecticide	• None	☑ 15
	• Other than phorate (Thimet)	☐ 15
	• Phorate	☐ 05

*An insecticide's influence on the incidence of TSWV is only one factor among many to consider when making an insecticide selection. In a given field, nematode problems may overshadow those with TSWV and decisions should be made accordingly.

FACTOR 5: ROW PATTERN

Category	Row Configuration	Risk Index Points
Row Pattern	• Single Rows (32-38 inches)	☐ 15
	• Twin Rows	☑ 5

FACTOR 6: TILLAGE

Category	Tillage	Risk Index Points
Tillage	• Conventional	☐ 15
	• Strip Tillage*	☑ 5

RISK INDEX SCALE

POINT TOTAL RANGE = 40 – 145

Point Total	Risk of Losses Due to TSWV
Less than or equal to 65	Low
70 –110	Moderate
Greater than or equal to 115	High

Source: University of Georgia
Georgia Peanut Group

putting FLORIDA FIRST

Sincereiy,

Mike Donahoe
County Director
Santa Rosa County

John D. Atkins
Extension Agent
Santa Rosa County